

PASSY MUIR VALVE (PMV) USE IN SPONTANEOUSLY BREATHING PATIENTS

Staff this document applies to:

Medical Staff, Nurses, Speech Pathologists, Physiotherapists on all campuses, including ICU and in the community.

State any related Austin Health policies, procedures or guidelines:

[Passy-Muir Valve \(PMV\) Use In Line with the Ventilator](#)

[Tracheostomy Cuff Deflation and Reinflation](#)

[Tracheostomy Clinical Procedure – Decannulation](#)

[Clinical Instruction Sheet - Use of Portex Suctionaid Tracheostomy Tube](#)

[Tracheostomy Learning Package – Use of the Passy-Muir Valve](#)

[Stridor in Adults](#)

Definition:

The PMV is a one-way valve that opens upon inspiration and closes completely upon expiration. It fits the 15mm hub of any standard tracheostomy tube. A valve is always used with the cuff fully deflated.

Rationale:

- A one-way valve restores airflow through the upper airway which facilitates voicing, coughing, swallowing, return of sensation, and smell.
- Using a one-way is an important step in the decannulation process.

Clinical Alert:

The cuff must always be deflated when a Passy Muir Valve (PMV) is used. Failure to deflate the cuff can result in immediate respiratory compromise/distress and death.

- The PMV should be removed when:
 - The patient is sleeping.
 - The patient exhibits respiratory distress +/- stridor including increased work of breathing.
- Do not place the valve under the following circumstances:
 - Increased or copious secretions.
 - Sub-optimal humidification.
 - Upper airway obstruction.
 - Difficulty passing a suction catheter.
 - Severe coughing.
 - Unstable cardiorespiratory status.

- With a Bivona Fome-Cuf tracheostomy tube.
- If a patient arrives with a speaking valve from another manufacturer, remove the valve and contact the unit Speech Pathologist to assess the patient with a PMV.
- Only staff trained in placement of PMV may use PMV. This includes e-learning package.

Who is authorised to perform this procedure?:

- Following consultation with the treating Medical staff, the Speech Pathologist will conduct assessment for initial PMV placement with assistance from Physiotherapist and/or Specialist Nurse.
- If outside business hours, senior medical staff in ICU with training in valve placement can place the PMV for patient assessment. During business hours the Speech Pathologist will conduct formal assessment and establish the schedule for routine use if indicated.

Expected Outcome:

- The patient will safely and comfortably wear the PMV.
- The patient will be able to voice, cough, clear secretions and swallow saliva with increased ease.
- The patient will routinely use the PMV according to the schedule established by the Speech Pathologist.

Equipment:

- 10 ml syringe
- Clean gloves
- PMV (# 007 Aqua is the valve model most frequently used at Austin Health)
- Pulse oximetry during initial sessions or if patient status changes
- Goggles or protective eyewear
- Suctioning equipment

Procedure:

- Explain procedure to patient.
- Note baseline measures: HR, breathing patterns, RR and SpO₂ if using oximeter.
- If a Suctionaid tracheostomy tube is in situ, suction above the cuff and suction the mouth if required.
- Suction via trachea if required.
- Fully deflate cuff and suction trachea simultaneously
- Check pilot balloon to ensure cuff is completely deflated.
- Secure the tracheostomy and place PMV on the tracheostomy with quarter clockwise turn.
- If patient's voice sounds wet there may be secretions in the upper airway. Encourage the patient to bring those to the mouth.
- Clear mouth with yankauer sucker as necessary.
- If patient cannot voice or demonstrates changes to heart rate, breathing patterns, respiratory patterns or SpO₂, do not use the one-way valve. Contact the Speech Pathologist.

Post Procedure:

- Ensure patient is comfortable and able to voice as expected.
- Monitor patient closely for intolerance of the valve including increased work of breathing, anxiety, increased coughing.
- Remove the valve as per documented schedule or at any time if the patient does not tolerate the valve.
- Document duration and tolerance with PMV use in the medical record.

Author/Contributors:

Tanis Cameron, TRAMS Manager, Senior Speech Pathologist, Prue Gregson, Senior Speech Pathologist & Charissa Omsky, Speech Pathologist and Tracheostomy Policy and Procedure Committee

Legislation/References/Supporting Documents:

1. Kazandjian M.S. , Dikeman, KJ. (2008). Communication options for tracheostomy and ventilator-dependent patients in Tracheotomy: Airway Management, Communication and Swallowing, 2nd ed. Edited by Eugene N. Myers and Jonas T. Johnson Chapter 11 p 187-214 Plural Publishing, Inc., San Diego, CA.
2. Speed, L., & Harding, KE. (2013). Tracheostomy teams reduce total tracheostomy time and increase speaking valve use: A systematic review and meta- analysis. Critical Care. 28(2): 216.e1-10.
3. Dikeman K, Kazandjian M. Communication and swallowing management of tracheostomized and ventilator-dependent adults. 2nd ed: Delmar Learning; 2003.
4. Hess, D. (2005). Facilitating speech in the patient with a tracheostomy. Resp Care 50(4) 519-525
5. Russell, C., Matta, B. (2004). Tracheostomy: A multiprofessional handbook. London: Greenwich Medical Media Limited.
6. Tippet, D. (2000) Tracheostomy and ventilator dependency; management of breathing, speaking and swallowing: Thieme Medical Publishers.
7. Suiter, DM., McCullough, H., Powell, W. (2003). Effects of cuff deflation and one-way tracheostomy speaking valve placement on swallow physiology Dysphagia 18: 284 –292.
8. Suiter, DM., Leder, SB. (2007). Contribution of tracheotomy tubes and one-way valves to swallowing success. Topics in Geriatric Rehabilitation 23(4): 341-351.
9. Morris, L. (2010). Tracheostomies. The Complete Guide. Springer Publishing Company. New York.
10. Ross, J., White, MF. (2003) Removal of the tracheostomy tube in the aspirating spinal cord injured patient. Spinal Cord 41:636-642
11. Passy- Muir. (2012). Passy- Muir tracheostomy & ventilator swallowing and speaking valves instruction booklet. CA: Passy-Muir Inc.

Authorised/Endorsed by:

Dr Stephen Warrillow, A/Prof Mark Howard, Clinical Nursing Standards Committee, Joanne Sweeney, A/Prof Sue Berney, and Clinical Policy and Procedure Committee

Primary Person/Department Responsible for Document:

TRAMS Department

Disclaimer: This Document has been developed for Austin Health use and has been specifically designed for Austin Health circumstances. Printed versions can only be considered up-to-date for a period of one month from the printing date after which, the latest version should be downloaded from the hub.